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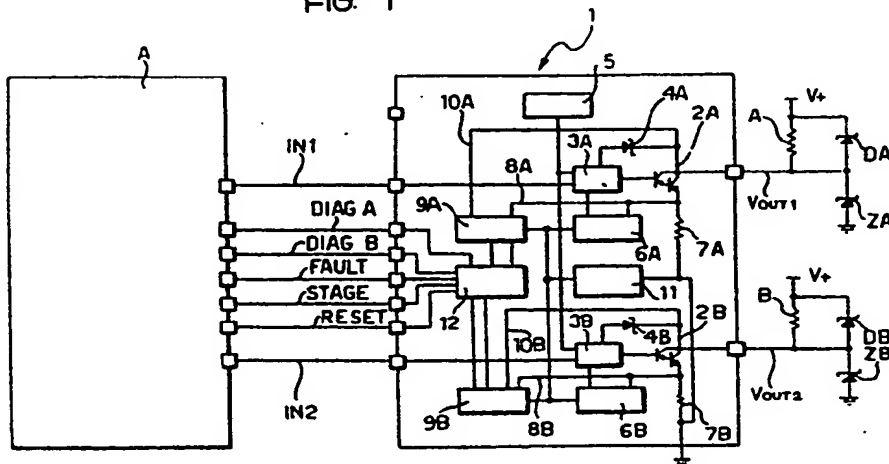
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54 An electrical circuit, particularly an electronic power circuit for motor vehicle injection systems, with a function for the detection and diagnosis of faults, and method related thereto.

57 During the piloting of the load (A, B), the current intensity and the voltage present in the load are monitored (9A, 9B) by the comparison of their values with a current threshold and with a window of permissible voltage values. When the voltage is outside the window of permissible values and/or the current falls below its threshold, a fault message (FAULT) is generated and the nature of the fault (open load, short circuit to earth, short circuit to the supply voltage) is also identified by the emission of a corresponding signal of a diagnostic nature (DIAGA, DIAGB). The identification (STAGE) of the faulty stage or stages is also provided for in the case of a circuit including several stages in parallel.

The preferred application is to the piloting of the injection in internal combustion engines.

FIG. 1



An electrical circuit, particularly an electronic power circuit for motor vehicle injection systems, with a function for the detection and diagnosis of faults, and method related thereto.

The present invention relates in general to electrical circuits and has been developed with particular attention to its possible use in the field of electronic power circuits used for driving the injection function in internal combustion engines. In this area of application, it is important not only to detect the occurrence of a fault, but also to be able to identify its nature.

In general terms, with reference to the case of electronic power circuits used for driving the solenoid valves of fuel injectors, the occurrence of a fault can be traced back to the appearance of one of the following phenomena:

- the breaking of the connection to the injector solenoid valve, which acts as the load of the circuit (open load);

- the establishment of a short circuit to earth, or

- the establishment of a short circuit to the voltage supply (battery) of the load.

Moreover, if - as is usually the case - there are several power circuits operating in parallel (usually one for each injector) it is also important to be able to provide an indication which identifies the stage or stages where the fault has arisen.

The object of the present invention is to provide a power circuit which can be integrated easily, even when there are several stages arranged in parallel, and in which the function of detecting and diagnosing a fault within the limits defined above can be carried out particularly simply and reliably without the need for an excessively complicated circuit, and at the same time to provide a robust circuit which can be used in a relatively hostile environment such as a motor vehicle.

According to the present invention, this object is achieved by virtue of a device and method having the characteristics set forth in the appended Claims.

The invention will now be described, purely by way of non-limiting example, with reference to the appended drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows, in the form of a block diagram, a typical configuration of use of a power circuit according to the invention,

Figure 2 shows a first possible embodiment of some components of the circuit of Figure 1, also in the form of a block diagram, and

Figure 3 shows a possible variant of some of the components shown in Figure 2.

In the drawings, an electronic power circuit, generally indicated 1, is intended to be used for piloting the injectors of an internal combustion engine.

In the solutions shown by way of example, it is assumed that the circuit 1 includes two stages in parallel (whose structure will better be described below) for driving two respective loads A, B constituted by the solenoids or coils of two respective injectors of an internal combustion engine (not illustrated in the drawings).

Each solenoid A, B carries an associated recirculating diode DA, DB or a respective zener diode ZA, ZB for protection against momentary overloading phenomena such as spikes, damping of excess voltage on quenching, etc.

The stages of the circuit 1 are intended essentially to enable the current drive of the solenoids A, B in dependence on control signals provided by an electronic control circuit C constituted, for example, by a microprocessor, such as a Motorola 68HC11 microprocessor.

The connection between the control circuit A and the power circuit 1 provides for two control lines IN1, IN2 through which the microprocessor C sends to the two stages of the circuit 1 respective excitation signals (usually constituted by rectangular waves) which the stages of the circuit 1 translate into corresponding current piloting signals for the loads A, B.

According to a conventional arrangement in the automotive field, the loads in question are connected between the outputs VOUT1 and VOUT2 of the stages of the circuit 1 and the supply voltage (battery) V+ of the vehicle (or of the injection system).

Five more lines, indicated DIAGA, DIAGB, FAULT, STAGE and RESET respectively, extend between the microprocessor C and the circuit 1.

As will be made clearer below, the FAULT line is intended to send a signal indicative of the fact that there is a fault in the circuit 1 from the circuit 1 to the microprocessor C (as a result of a polling interrogation carried out by the microprocessor or according to a general interrupt logic).

The STAGE line is intended to send a signal identifying the stage or stages with the fault to the microprocessor C.

The DIAGA and DIAGB lines, however, send information of a diagnostic nature, that is, identifying the kind of fault detected, to the microprocessor C.

Finally, the RESET line enables the microprocessor C to send a general resetting signal to the circuit 1.

In order to avoid too heavy a treatment of the subject, the following description will refer to a power circuit 1 which includes two stages operating in parallel. However, on the basis of circuit developments within the capability of an expert in the art, the invention can be extended to circuits including n stages.

In this case, it is clear that the connections between the microprocessor C and the circuit 1 will provide for respective driving lines IN1 ... INn and, for example, for several STAGE lines in parallel for conveying the respective identifying signals, or for the use of a single STAGE line on which coded signals are sent according to a general serial format.

According to a known solution, the power circuit 1 (which is preferably produced in the form of a single integrated circuit) comprises, for each stage, a power unit 2A, 2B with transistors, preferably constituted by a Darlington pair, whose common output collector pilots the respective load A, B in dependence on a switching signal applied to the base of the first transistor by a drive unit 3A, 3B. The latter is in turn activated by drive signals received from the microprocessor C through the lines IN1 and IN2.

Except where indicated otherwise, the two stages of the circuit 1 are completely identical to each other: in the present description and in the appended drawings, their respective constituent elements are indicated by the same reference numerals or symbols followed by a suffix A or B according to whether they relate to one stage or the other.

A Zener diode 4A, 4B is interposed between each piloting unit 3A, 3B and the output collector of the Darlington pair 2A, 2B for protection against voltage overloads such as those resulting from the disconnection of the battery, etc.

In addition, both the drive units 3A, 3B are connected, also according to a known solution, to a unit 5 for protection against overheating. The latter is intended to prevent the operation of the circuit 1 when its temperature exceeds a predetermined safety threshold.

Two circuits, indicated 6A, 6B, are provided, also according to a known solution, for limiting the current acting between the emitter of the second transistor of each Darlington pair 2A, 2B and the respective drive unit 3A, 3B.

The limitation of the current is achieved by the detection of its intensity by means of ammeter resistors 7A, 7B connected between the emitter of the second transistor of the Darlington pair 2A, 2B and earth. In the embodiment illustrated, each transistor 7A, 7B has a resistance value of the order of 100 mOhm, whilst the intensity of the current flowing through it, and hence through the respective load A, B when the respective Darlington pair 2A, 2B is conducting, is of the order of 3.5-4A at the maximum.

The current intensity signal detected by means of the ammeter resistors 7A, 7B is also sent through respective lines 8A, 8B to diagnostic modules 9A and 9B whose structure and function will be described further below.

The voltage level present in the load, that is, in the output lines VOUT1 and VOUT2 connected to the Darlington pairs 2A and 2B, are also sent through respective lines 10A and 10B to the diagnostic modules 9A and 9B. The latter are also connected to a unit 11 for generating reference voltages (for example, voltages of 0.1 volts, 0.4 volts and 2 volts, which are also stabilized against temperature variations) whose function will better be explained below.

Finally, a module for running the diagnostic function, whose role will better be explained below, is indicated 12.

The structure of the diagnostic modules 9A and 9B will now be described.

For simplicity, only the structure of the module 9A will be described, it being understood that the module 9B is exactly the same. In this case also, the elements and lines of the unit 9A are indicated by a numeral or a reference accompanied by the suffix A, whilst the same elements and lines of the module 9B are identified in the drawings by the same numerals or symbols with the suffix B.

Three comparators, indicated 13A, 14A, 15A, are connected to the lines 8A and 10A and to the stabilized voltages generated by the unit 11.

More precisely:

- the comparator 13A has its positive input connected to the line 10A and its negative input connected to a reference voltage of the order of 2 volts;
- the comparator 14A has its positive input connected to a reference voltage of the order of 0.4 volts and its negative input connected to the line 10A, and
- the comparator 15A has its positive input connected to a reference voltage of the order of 0.1 volts and its negative input connected to the line 8A.

The outputs of the comparators 13A and 14A, indicated VO1A and VO2A, are connected to the inputs

of an OR gate 16A whose output is connected in turn to one of the two inputs of an AND gate 17A. The other input of the latter receives the piloting enabling signal provided on the line IN1 and delayed in a delaying line 18A to avoid buzz.

This signal is also sent to one of the inputs of another AND logic gate 19A which receives the output signal, indicated VO3A, of the comparator 15A at its other input.

In practice, the function of the AND logic gates 17A and 19A is to enable the output signals of the logic gate 16A and the comparator 15A to be propagated to the outputs of the module 9A only in the presence of an excitation signal (logic "1") on the line IN1.

For an understanding of the present description, therefore, the output signals of the module 9A, indicated D1A and D2A, can be regarded to all intents and purposes as equal to the output signals of the OR logic gate 16A and of the comparator 15A.

The selection of enabling these signals to be emitted only in the presence of an excitation on the line IN1 results from the observation of the fact that the need to detect and diagnose a fault exists only when an excitation signal is present.

With reference to the values for the ammeter resistors 7B, 7B given above, it being borne in mind that the voltage V+ of the battery is usually greater than 6 volts and that, when conducting, each of the Darlington pairs 2A, 2B is traversed (as is the respective load A, B) by a current of the order of 1 to 4 amperes with a collector voltage of between 0.4 and 1.5 V, the operation of the diagnostic modules 9A and 9B can be described according to the table shown below.

STATE	8A,8B	10A,10B	VO1A	VO2A	VO3A	D1A	D2A
	(Volts)	(Volts)	VO1B	VO2B	VO3B	D1B	D2B
Normal operation	0.1-0.4	0.4-2	0	0	0	0	0
S.C. to V+	0.4	>6	1	0	0	1	0
S.C. to earth	0	<0.4	0	1	1	1	1
Open load	0	>0.4	0	0	1	0	1

In particular, it can be seen that, under normal operating conditions, the voltage on the line 10A normally remains within the range from 0.4 to 2 volts, that is, within the window of permissible values established by the comparators 13A, 14A, whilst the ammeter signal present on the line 8A remains above the threshold voltage of the comparator 15A. The signals VO1A, VO2A, VO3A, and hence the output signals D1A and D2A, therefore remain at logic level 0.

In presence of a short circuit to the battery voltage V+, the voltage on the line 8A increases relative to the normal operating conditions, but this does not alter the operating conditions of the comparator 15A or the levels of the signals VO3A and D2A. What does vary, however, is the voltage on the line 10A which practically reaches the voltage of the battery V+, exceeding the threshold voltage of the comparator 13A and falling outside the window of permissible values defined by the comparators 13A and 14A. The signal VO1A passes to logic level "1", causing a corresponding variation in the output signal D1A.

In the presence of a short circuit to earth, however, the current through the Darlington pair, and hence the voltage present in the line 8A, becomes practically zero and thus falls below the threshold level of the comparator 15A. The output signal VO3A of the latter therefore changes the logic level "1", causing a corresponding variation in the signal D2A. The voltage in the load, sensed on the line 10A, also falls to a very low level below the threshold of the comparator 14A, that is, outside and this time below the window defined by the comparators 13A and 14A. There is thus a change in the logic level of the signal VO2A which causes the signal D1A to change to logic level "1".

Finally, in the presence of an open load, with the consequent cancelling out of the current in the load, the voltage on the line 8A falls below the threshold level of the comparator 15A so that the signals VO3A and D2A change to "1". Under these conditions, during the excitation of the Darlington pair, the voltage on the line 10A finally corresponds to the voltage V_{CESAT} of the first transistor of the Darlington pair 2A added to the voltage V_{BE} of the second transistor (approx. $0.1 + 0.5-0.6$ volts), a voltage which falls within the window defined by the comparators 13A, 14A so that the signals VO1A and VO2A remain at logic level 0, as does the output signal D1A.

The four operating conditions defined (normal operation and three different faults) therefore correspond to four different logic values assumed by the pair of signals D1A and D2A.

All the above is also true of the signals D1B and D2B emitted by the module 9B.

By way of summary, normal operation takes place when the voltage present on the lines 10A and 10B falls within the window defined by the comparators 13A, 13B and 14A, 14B, with the current in the load (detected on the line 8A, 8B connected to the ammeter resistors 7A, 7B) above the threshold level fixed by the comparator 15A, 15B.

5 The occurrence of a short circuit to the positive pole of the battery is detected because of the fact that the voltage V_{out} to the load is above the tolerance window established by the comparators 13A, 13B, 14A, 14B whilst the current in the load remains above the reference threshold.

In the presence of a short circuit to earth or of an open load, the intensity of the current in the load falls below the threshold fixed at the comparators 15A and 15B. The two different phenomena are distinguished by detecting whether the voltage V_{out} to the load is below the window established by the comparators 13A, 10 13B, 14A, 14B or not. The voltage falls below the window only in the presence of a short circuit to earth.

In other words, the correct operation of the circuit 1 only takes place when all the signals D1A, D2A, D2A and D2B are at logic level "0". A change of even just one of the signals to logic level "1" indicates that a fault has arisen. The stage in which the fault has occurred can be identified by detecting which of the 15 diagnostic modules 9A, 9B has the output line in which the change to "1" has taken place. The combination of output values (10, 11 or 01) of each module 9A, 9B thus enables the nature of the fault in an individual stage to be identified according to the criteria shown in Table 1 above.

The functions of signalling the fault, of identifying the stage in which it has occurred and of diagnostic analysis thereof is entrusted to the module 12 which is composed essentially of two OR logic gates 20A, 20 20B that receive the signals D1A, D2A and D1B, D2B respectively, at their inputs.

The outputs of the logic gates 20A, 20B are connected in turn to the inputs of a further OR logic gate 21 and of an AND logic gate 22, in the latter case with the interposition of an inverter 23 in the output line of the gate 20A.

In practice, the output of the gate 21 constitutes a general OR for all the signals output by the modules 25 9A and 9B: this means that the output of the logic gate 21 goes to level "1" when any of the output lines of the modules 9A, 9B goes to logic level 1 as a result of a fault.

The output of the gate 22, however, assumes different logic values in dependence on whether the fault has occurred in the first stage of the circuit 1 or the second.

In the embodiment illustrated, the output of the gate 22 is in fact at logic level "0" when one of the 30 outputs of the module 9A has changed to level "1", that is, when there is a fault in the first stage of the circuit 1. However, the output signal of the gate 22 goes to logic level "1" when, and only when, the fault is in the second stage of the circuit.

The output signals of the gate 21 (which indicates the occurrence of a fault) is transmitted to one of the inputs, indicated 23, of a LATCH circuit 24 which transmits the FAULT signal to the microprocessor C.

35 Two AND logic gates are indicated 25 and 26 in the circuit diagram.

The signal identifying the faulty stage is transmitted to the microprocessor C as a STAGE signal, through the logic gate 26 connected to a second input 27 of the latch circuit 24.

The output signal of the gate 22 is applied through the logic gate 25 to the control input 28 of a 40 multiplexer circuit 29 which can transfer onto the output lines DIAGA or DIAGB leading to the microprocessor C:

- the signals D1A and D2A (which are applied to a first pair of inputs 29A) when the output signals of the gate 22 indicates that the fault is in the first stage of the circuit 1, and
- the signals D1B and D2B (which are applied to a second pair of inputs 29B) when the output signal of the gate 22 indicates that the fault is in the second stage of the circuit 1.

45 Finally, two further inputs of the multiplexer 29 and the latch circuit 24 are indicated 30 and 31 respectively and are connected to the reset line connected to the microprocessor C.

The variation of the signals D1A, D2A, D1B and D2B causes their automatic storage as a result of the use of storage devices of the set-reset type.

The microprocessor C can return the outputs of the multiplexer 29 and the latch 24 to 0 by means of a 50 resetting signal sent on the RESET line. Thus, in the event of the simultaneous or almost simultaneous appearance of faults in both the stages of the circuit 1, the microprocessor C can read the respective fault messages, as well as the diagnostic signals presented on the lines DIAGA and DIAGB, sequentially.

The microprocessor C interprets the signals present on the various lines FAULT, STAGE, DIAGA and DIAGB, and provides for corresponding interventions (such as a visual indication to the outside, the 55 interruption of operation, etc.). The criteria for the organisation of this information by the microprocessor C will not be described in detail herein, because they are not relevant for the purposes of the description and understanding of the present invention and also because of the numerous possible alternative solutions.

Naturally, the logic network illustrated in Figure 2 represents only one of the many possible solutions for

the implementation of the circuit according to the invention.

Figure 3 shows schematically how a functionally similar solution can be produced with the use of NAND and NOR logic gates.

In particular, in the diagram of Figure 3, the NAND logic gates are indicated 101A and 102A and each receives the enabling signal IN1 at one input and the output signals corresponding to the output signals from the logic gates 16A and to the signal VO3A, respectively, at the other input.

The NAND gates 101A and 102A are connected to respective inverters 103A, 104A whose output logic signals are equivalent to the signals D1A and D2A.

An identical circuit configuration (including similar elements indicated by the suffix B) is provided for processing the output signals of the logic gate 16B and the signal VO3B under the control of the enabling signal IN2.

Two NOR logic gates, indicated 120A and 120B, are substantially comparable, as regards their functions, to the gates 20A, 20B of Figure 2.

The output signals of the NOR gates 120A, 120B are sent to two further NAND gates 121 and 122 which also have a function more or less comparable to that of the logic gates 21 and 25 of Figure 2, that is, the generation of a signal indicative of the occurrence of a fault (a signal intended to be sent to a first input 123 of a latch stage 124 for transmission on the FAULT line) and the generation, through an inverter 126 connected in cascade to the gate 122, of a signal identifying the stage of the circuit 1 in which the fault has occurred.

The latter signal is transferred to an input 127 of a latch circuit 128 for transmission, again with the interposition of two inverters 129 connected in cascade, to the STAGE line.

The same signal is also sent as an enabling signal to two further latch circuits each including two stages 130, 131 and 132, 133 which are connected, again through pairs of inverters 134 and 135, to the lines DIAGA and DIAGB which send the diagnostic signals to the service processor A.

The latch stages 130, 131 and 132, 133 naturally receive the signals D1A, D2A, D1B and D2B on respective input lines.

Again, substantially as shown in Figure 2, all the latch stages 124, 128, 131 and 133 which pilot the output lines of the module 12 have a connection to the RESET line (in the specific case through an inverter 136) connected to the microprocessor C.

Claims

1. An electrical circuit including at least one stage with an output terminal (VOUT1, VOUT2) for supplying a respective load (A, B), the circuit (1) admitting of a plurality of faulty conditions as well as a normal operating condition, characterised in that it includes sensor means (9A, 9B, 12) which can generate:
- at least one first signal (FAULT) indicative of the fact that the circuit (1) is in one of the faulty conditions, and
- at least one second signal (DIAGA, DIAGB) which assumes different values in dependence on which of the plurality of faulty conditions is present in the circuit (1).

2. A circuit according to Claim 1, characterised in that it includes a plurality of stages, each of which has an output terminal (VOUT1, VOUT2) for supplying a respective load (A, B), characterised in that the sensor means (9A, 9B, 12) can generate at least one third signal (STAGE) indicative of which of the stages is in a faulty condition.

3. A circuit according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, characterised in that it includes:

- first sensor means (10A, 10B) which are sensitive to the voltage applied to the load (A, B) by means of the output terminal,
- second sensor means (7A, 8A; 7B, 8B) which are sensitive to the current applied to the load (A, B) by means of the output terminal,

- first comparator means (13A, 14A; 13B, 14B) connected to the first sensor means (10A, 10B) and defining a range of permitted values for the voltage applied to the load (A, B) during the normal operation of the circuit (1); the first comparator means being able to generate a first logic signal (D1A, D1B) which assumes a first value (0) or a second value (1) when the voltage applied to the load (A, B) is inside or outside the range of permitted values, respectively,

- second comparator means (15A, 15B) connected to the second sensor means (8A, 8B) and defining a range of permitted values for the current applied to the load (A, B) during the normal operation of the circuit, the second comparator means being able to generate a second logic signal (D2A, D2B) which assumes a first value (0) or a second value (1) when the current applied to the load (A, B) is inside or

outside the range of permitted current values, respectively, and

- logic processor means (20A, 20B; 21 to 30; 120A, 120B, 121 to 136) which are supplied with the first logic signal (D1A, D1B) and the second logic signal (D2A, D2B) and can generate the at least one first signal (FAULT) when at least one of the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals assumes the second value (1), and can generate the at least one second signal (DIAGA, DIAGB) with different values in dependence on the distribution of the values (01, 11, 10) assumed by the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals.

4. A circuit according to Claim 3, characterised in that the logic processor means (20A, 20B, 21 to 31; 120A, 120B, 121 to 136) are formed so as to generate the at least one second signal (DIAGA, DIAGB) with:
 - a first value (10) when the first logic signal (D1A, D1B) assumes the second value (1) and the second logic signal (D2A, D2B) retains the first value (0),
 - a second value (11) when both the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals assume the second value (1), and
 - a third value (01) when the first logic signal (D1A, D1B) retains the first value (0) and the second logic signal (D2A, D2B) assumes the second value (1).

5. A circuit according to Claim 1 or Claim 4, in which the output terminal (VOUT1, VOUT2) can be disconnected from the load (A, B), short-circuited to an earthed point, and short-circuited to a voltage supply (V+), these three events defining the plurality of faulty conditions.

6. A circuit according to Claim 3, characterised in that the first comparator means (13A, 14A; 13B, 14B) comprise essentially a window comparator module with respective upper (13A, 13B) and lower (14A, 14B) threshold levels defining the range of permitted values for the voltage applied to the load (A, B), and in that the output (16A, 16B) of the window comparator module constitutes the first logic signal (D1A, D1B).

7. A circuit according to Claim 3 or Claim 6, characterised in that the second comparator means (15A, 15B) comprise essentially a single-threshold comparator module (15A, 15B) defining the lower end of the range of permitted values for the current applied to the load (A, B), and in that the output (VO3A, VO3B) of a single-threshold comparator (15A, 15B) constitutes the second logic signal (D2A, D2B).

8. A circuit according to Claim 2 and Claim 3, characterised in that the logic processor means include an element (21; 121) which is sensitive to the fact that at least one of the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals generated by the first (13A, 13B; 14A, 14B) and second (15A, 15B) comparator means associated with each stage of the circuit has changed to the second value (1) and, under these conditions, can generate the at least one third signal (STAGE).

9. A circuit according to Claim 8, characterised in that it includes at least one multiplier component (29) having input terminals (28, 29A, 29B) which are supplied with the at least one third signal and with the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals generated by the first (13A, 13B, 14A, 14B) and second (15A, 15B) comparator means associated with each stage of the circuit (1), and output terminals (DIAGA, DIAGB) to which the first (D1A, D1B) and the second (D2A, D2B) logic signals generated by the first (13A, 14A, 13B, 14B) and second (15A, 15B) comparator means associated with only one of the stages of the circuit (1) are transferred, in dependence on the value assumed by the third signal (STAGE).

10. A circuit according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, associated with a control module (C) with the interposition of lines for the transmission of the at least one first signal (FAULT) and the at least one second signal (DIAGA, DIAGB) from the circuit (1) to the control module (C).

11. A circuit according to Claim 2 and Claim 9, characterised in that at least one further line is provided for the transmission of the at least one third signal (STAGE) from the circuit (1) to the control module (C).

12. A circuit according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, produced in the form of an integrated circuit.
13. A method for detecting the occurrence of a fault in an electrical circuit (1) including at least one stage with an output terminal (VOUT1, VOUT2) for supplying a respective load (A, B), the circuit (1) admitting of a plurality of faulty conditions as well as a normal operating condition, characterised in that it comprises the steps of:

- detecting the voltage (10A, 10B) and the current (8A, 8B) applied to the load (A, B) by means of the output terminal,
- comparing (13A, 14A, 13B, 14B) the detected value of the voltage with a range of values permitted for the voltage during the normal operation of the circuit (1), and generating a first logic signal (D1A, D1B) which assumes a first value (0) or a second value (1) when the voltage applied to the load is inside or outside the range of permitted values, respectively,
- comparing (15A, 15B) the detected value of the current with a range of values permitted for the current during the normal operation of the device, and generating a second logic signal (D2A, D2B) which assumes a first value (0) or a second value (1) when the current applied to the load is inside or outside the range of permitted values, respectively, and

- processing (12) the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals, generating at least one first signal (FAULT) which is indicative of the fact that the circuit is in one of the faulty conditions, when at least one of the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals assumes the second value (1), and generating at least one second signal (DIAGA, DIAGB) which assumes different values in dependence on the distribution of the values assumed by the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals, the at least one second signal (DIAGA, DIAGB) being indicative of which of the plurality of faulty conditions is present in the circuit (1).

14. A method according to Claim 13, characterised in that the at least one second signal (DIAGA, DIAGB) is generated with:

- a first value (10) when the first logic signal (D1A, D1B) assumes the second value (1) and the second logic signal (D2A, D2B) retains the first value,
- a second value (11) when both the first (D1A, D1B) and second (D2A, D2B) logic signals assume the second value (1), and
- a third value (01) when the first logic signal (D1A, D1B) retains the first value and the second logic signal (D2A, D2B) assumes the second value.

15. A method according to Claim 13 or Claim 14, applied to a circuit comprising a plurality of stages, each of which has an output terminal (VOUT1, VOUT2) for supplying a respective load (A, B), characterised in that it includes the step of generating at least one third signal (STAGE) which assumes different values in dependence on the stage of the circuit in which at least one of the voltage applied to the load and the current applied to the load has departed from its respective range of values permitted during the normal operation of the circuit (1); the at least one third signal (STAGE) being indicative of the stage in which a faulty condition has appeared.

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FIG. 1

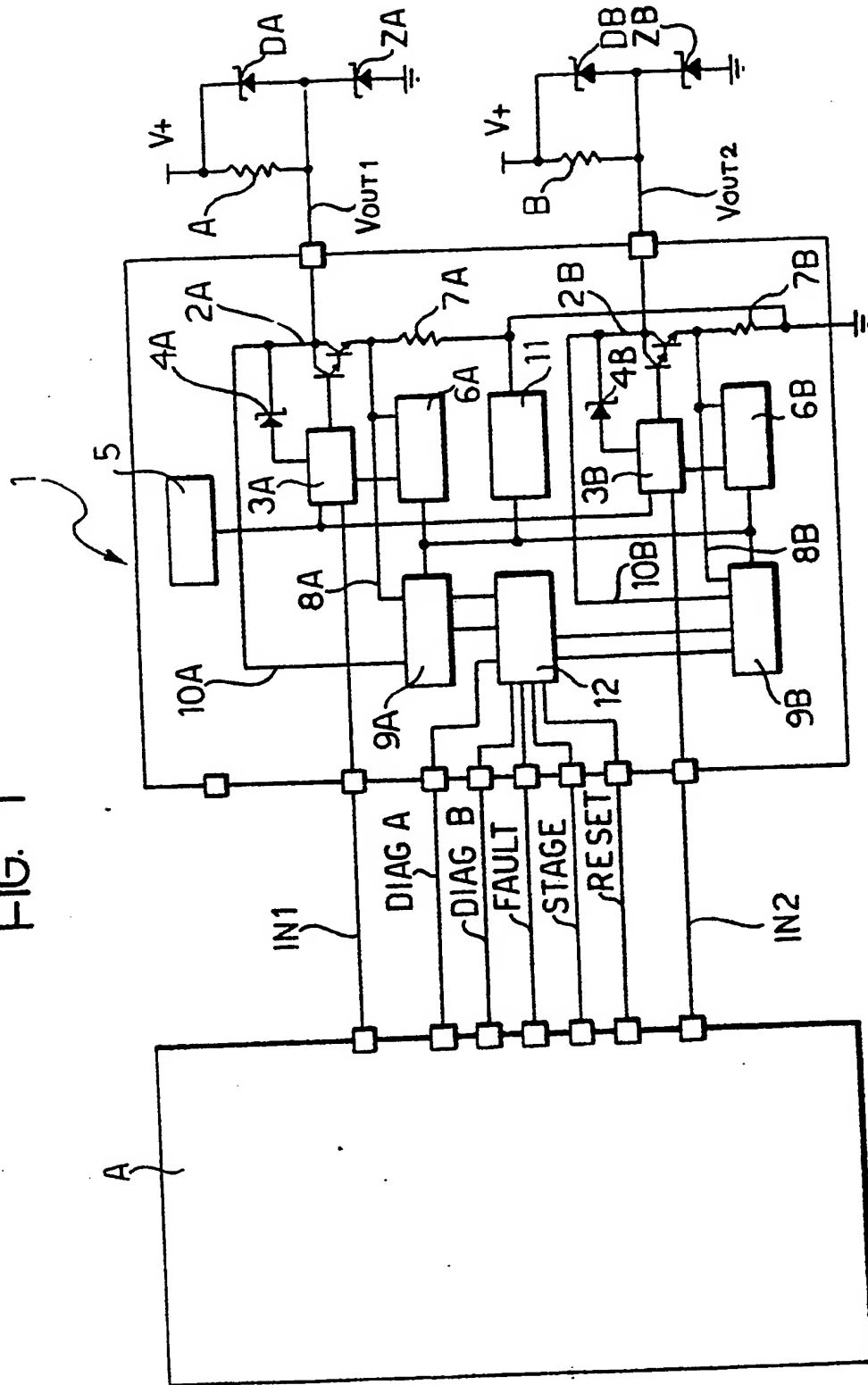


FIG. 2

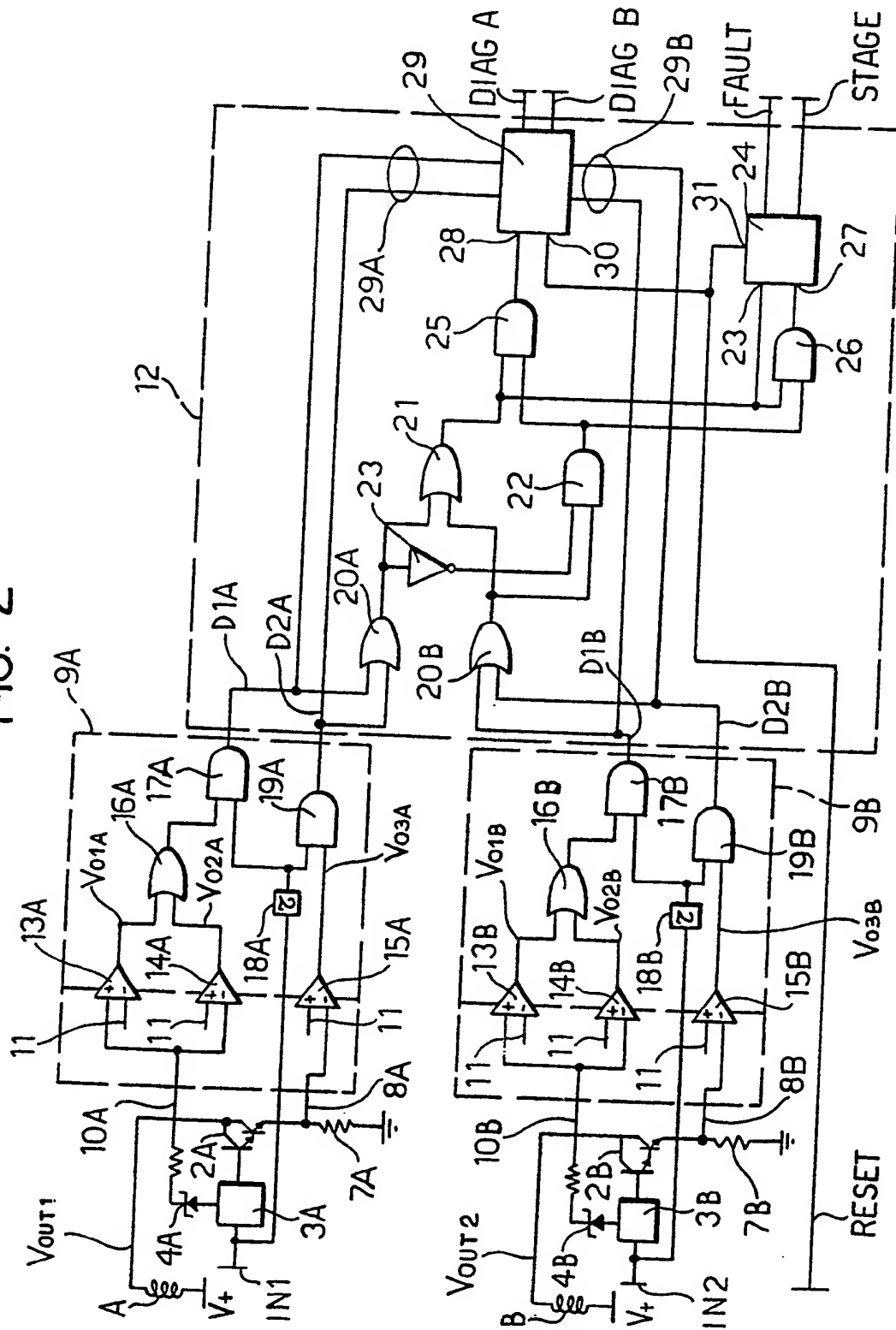
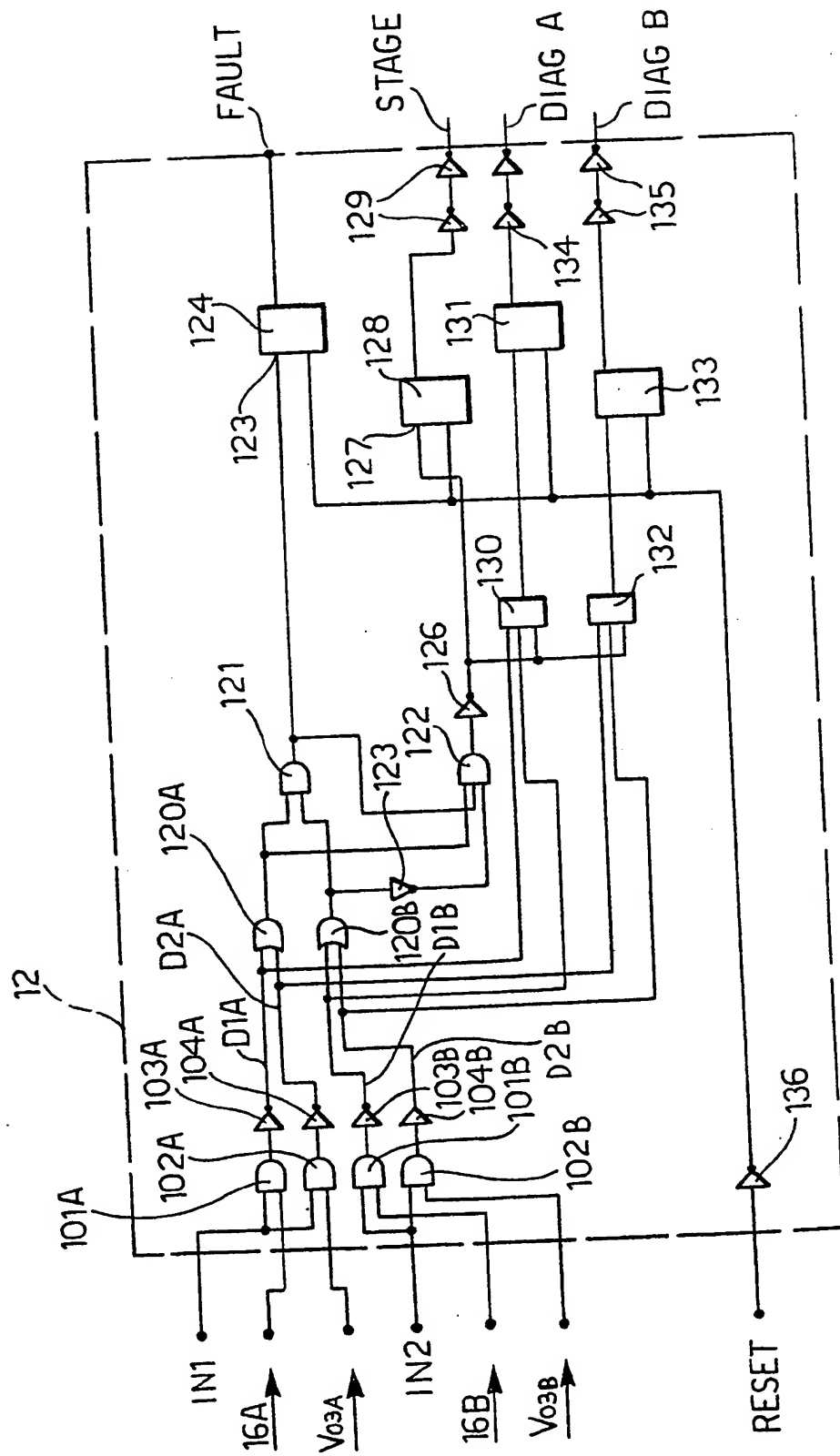


FIG. 3





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 11 5163

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	US-A-4589401 (MOTOROLA INC.) * figures 1-6 * * column 2, lines 14 - 57 * * column 5, line 34 - column 7, line 49 * ---	1-3, 5, 7, 8 10, 11 13-15	F02D41/20 F02D41/22
X	US-A-4618908 (MOTOROLA INC.) * figure 1 * * column 1, line 63 - column 2, line 61 * ---	1, 3, 5-7, 10 12-13	
X	US-A-4736267 (MOTOROLA INC.) * figure 1 * * column 2, line 3 - column 3, line 27 * ---	1, 4-7, 9, 10 13, 14	
A	EP-A-150492 (ROBERT BOSCH GMBH.) * page 2, lines 27 - 35 * * page 4, line 17 - page 5, line 21; figure 1 * -----	1, 3-7, 10 13-14	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			F02D
<p>Docket # S3-02P14125 Applic. # <u>PCT/DE03/003635</u> Applicant: <u>ERIC CHEMISKY ET AL.</u> Lerner and Greenberg, P.A. Post Office Box 2480 Hollywood, FL 33022-2480 Tel: (954) 925-1100 Fax: (954) 925-1101</p>			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 OCTOBER 1989	Examiner LAPEYRONNIE P.J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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